

# Arlington Advocate.

CHARLES S. PARKER, EDITOR.

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VOL. VI.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

NO. 5.

## Boston, Lowell and Nashua RAILROAD.

### Middlesex Central Branch.

ON and after December 18th, 1876, trains will run as follows:—  
LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.35, a. m.; 1.05, 4.20, 5.05, 6.25, 7.00, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.35, p. m.  
LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.01, 7.01, 8.03, 9.03, a. m.; 12.50, 4.00, 4.52, 6.02, p. m.  
LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.35, p. m.  
LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, a. m.; 1.15, 4.37, 5.22, 6.42, 7.17, p. m.  
LEAVE Boston FOR North Avenue at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, a. m.; 1.25, 4.43, 5.28, 6.48, 7.23, p. m.  
LEAVE Boston FOR Elm Street at 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, a. m.; 2.45, 4.20, 5.25, 7.10, 8.15, 11.35, p. m.  
Return at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, a. m.; 1.25, 4.46, 5.30, 6.51, 7.26, p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NASHUA AND UPPER ROADS at 7.00, 8.00, a. m.; 12.00, m.; 2.30, 5.35, p. m.  
LEAVE BOSTON FOR LOWELL at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, a. m.; 12.00, m.; 2.30, 5.30, 8.40, 4.45, 5.35, 6.10 p. m.  
Wednesdays one hour later.  
Saturdays excepted.  
WM. M. PARKER, Superintendent.  
Nov. 25, 1876.—ly

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## Poetical Selection.

### A NUT TO CRACK.

There was an old woman who lived in a hut  
About the size of a hickory nut;  
The walls were thick, and the ceiling low,  
And seldom out doors did the old woman go.

She took no paper, and in no book  
Of any sort was she seen to look,  
Yet she imagined she knew much more  
Than man or woman had known before.

They talked in her hearing of wondrous things,  
Of the dazzling splendor of Eastern kings,  
Of mountains covered with ice and snow  
When all the valley lay green below.

They spoke of adventures by sea and land,  
Of oceans and seas by cable spanned,  
Of buried treasures—but though she heard,  
She said she didn't believe one word!

And still she lives in her little hut  
About the size of a hickory nut,  
At peace with herself, and quite content  
With the way in which her days are spent.

Little it troubles her, I suppose,  
Because so very little she knows,  
For keeping her doors and windows shut,  
She has shrivelled up in her hickory nut.

And you, my dears, will no larger grow  
If you rest contented with what you know—  
But a pitiful object you will dwell,  
Shut up inside of your hickory shell.

—Josephine Pollard, in *February Wife Awake*.

## Selected Story.

### Charlie Ogilvie's Story.

Adolphus Dale (or Dolph, as he was usually called) came suddenly and unexpectedly into the possession of a large fortune. Not millions—millions are easy enough to make in stories—but over seventy thousand dollars; and as he had been living on a hard earned salary of five hundred dollars, and laying up a hundred a year out of that, it was no wonder that he felt bewildered and half-crazed with delight at the new order of things.

Dolph was only twenty-four years old; was a robust, red-cheeked, fine-looking man, tolerably well-educated, and was a clerk in a jobbing store in New York, where he had plenty of hard work to do, and but small prospect of promotion.

His father was not living, or else this property, which came from a great uncle, would not have descended to him, for it came purely by operation of the law.

"Plump! as if it had fallen out of the clouds," Dolph said to Tom Tracey, one of his conferees, a somewhat older and far wiser man than himself. "Why, I hardly knew Uncle Guy. He used to pass me in the street without looking at me, and once, when I met him at a friend's on New Year's day, he came up to me with his gold-headed cane, and said, pompously, 'This is Dolphus, I think.' 'I think it is,' I answered, pretty short, and turned away, and that's all we ever said to each other. I was real mad; I had no idea that he was so rich, and if I had known it I shouldn't have expected anything from him."

"Why did he not make a will?" Tracey asked.

"Oh, he put it off. He was always 'going to,' they said, but I don't think he had any relations that he cared much about. In fact, there are but few Dales, any way; it doesn't run in the family to have many relations."

"Luckily for you."

"Yes, rather."

"Was he an old bachelor?"

"Yes; surly and selfish. He used to say he had no friends."

"Well, what are you going to do with the money, Dolph?"

"I don't know. I've been talking it over with Dick Hazlit and Joe Jenkins, and others."

"And what do they say?"

"Oh, they all advise me to pitch in and have a good time."

"Cut a swell, eh?"

"Yes, a tremendous swell."

"And in ten years be a poorer man than ever, with the freshness and courage of youth gone, and health ruined, eh?"

"Oh, don't begin to preach, Tom."

"Well, I won't, Dolph; but I'll tell you a story, instead—a true one, too."

"All right! But hold on! Take a cigar first. Here are some splendid ones—cost thirty cents apiece."

"Thank you; I'll try one, though I seldom smoke."

"I smoked six of them yesterday, and gave as many away."

"That was very nice. Twelve at thirty cents, is only three dollars and sixty cents a day, or in round numbers, thirteen hundred dollars a year."

"Thunder—what a fellow you are at figures. It would have taken me a good while to calculate that."

"Is not that a good deal to spend in smoke?"

"Why, no, not when one has seventy thousand."

"Do you know what your income will be from seventy thousand dollars?"

"Income? Why, no; what's the use of

talking about income? I own the principal, don't I?"

"Sure enough."

"You forgot that, I suppose, being so used to living on a salary—ha! ha! But come, let's have that story. I always did like a good story."

"All right."

"Wait a moment, though. Let me give you a glass of this sherry first. A tip-top article. Bininger says it's the best in the city."

"I'll taste it. Yes, it's very good."

"High-toned, that, eh?"

"Yes, and high-priced, too, I dare say."

"Not very; five dollars a bottle."

"Oh—ah, and you can drink a bottle every day, I dare say."

"Probably, and more with my friends; but I only bought this yesterday. You see I've just begun to live."

"I see."

Tracey took a pencil from his pocket, and made a few figures on the margin of a newspaper.

"Eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars," he said.

"What do you mean?" asked Dolph.

"That's what the wine will come to at five dollars a bottle."

"Oh, is that all?"

"But with the cigars it makes over three thousand a year."

"And little enough, too. Come, go on with your story."

"And don't you see, Dolph, that your whole income at seven per cent. on seventy thousand, would not be quite five thousand dollars?"

"Oh, there you are with your income again. Don't you see that I could spend seven thousand a year for ten years, right out of my principal, without touching the interest? Ten years! And what a little eternity that is. Come, don't try to darken a fellow's joy. I've always lived a humdrum life, you know, and now I mean to have a little excitement."

"All right. But there are a good many kinds of excitement. Some are useful, some hurtful."

"Yes, I know; but the story."

"Well, it's simple enough and short enough. My father knew a young man, who, twelve years ago, came suddenly into a very large fortune, just as you have done. I know him, too, now, though I did not then."

"Well?"

"He had nobody to advise him."

"He wasn't as fortunate as I, then, Tom, eh?"

"And he entered at once upon a career of great extravagance."

"Yes, he had good pluck, I dare say."

"First-rate. He had the pluck to let an aged mother and a young brother live almost in indigence, while he wasted his money in show, and in every conceivable folly."

Dolph began to look grave.

"He smoked and drank wine, I suppose?" said he.

"Well, he might have done that moderately, without great harm or sin, but the wine and high living led to other excesses, until in mere bravado he fairly threw his money away."

"How? In the street?"

"Not exactly, for then somebody would have been benefited by it, which he did not seem to desire. He destroyed things, smashed mirrors and other costly furniture, and then paid for them."

"Not much fun in that."

"He lighted his cigars with bank bills—large bills—when he knew that there were people in the streets famishing with hunger."

"Well?"

"Once in the presence of my father and others, he actually took a fifty dollar bill out of his pocket, laid it on a slice of bread, buttered and ate it."

"No!"

"Fact. And then, laughing uproariously, he took another bill of the same amount, and saying that his horse should fare as well as he did, he mixed it with the horse's oats and fed it to him."

"A silly fellow. What became of him?"

"He spent two hundred thousand dollars in five years, and then went to work at menial labor for a living. After a time he became quite destitute and ill, and went to the poor-house, where he spends his winter evenings now, being rheumatic. In summer and autumn he roams about the streets and fields, does odd jobs for a few shillings, and talks about the time when he kept his horses and carriages."

"Poor old fellow."

"He isn't old; he isn't over thirty-five now."

"A drunkard, I suppose?"

"No—he never was really a drunkard. He used to drink for show, and out of bravado, but he had no real taste for liquor—he was simply extravagant."

"And now I suppose he is poor and discouraged. I am sorry for him. I have a good mind to set him up."

"You might do a worse thing. It would be infinitely better than wasting your money by following his example."

"Don't preach."

"I won't; my sermon is ended."

"What is that chap's name?"

"Charlie Ogilvie. I'll bring him to see you, if you wish. I often see him shoveling coal or sawing wood."

"Bring him along; I'd like to see him."

"All right; you may be of use to each other."

"How so? Of course I can be of use to him, but he can't do any thing for me."

"I am not sure of that. He may serve as a warning, Dolph."

"Oh, yes, a frightful example, I suppose. But you ain't going to scare me, Tom. I'm bound to have a good time."

"All right; I want you should—a real good time."

"Do you? I thought not."

"Oh, yes, I do."

Nearly a fortnight elapsed after this conversation before Mr. Tracey met his vagabond acquaintance, whom he found more tattered and wretched-looking than he had ever seen him before. It was December now, but the season had been mild, and Ogilvie had not yet been permitted to take up his winter quarters in the poor-house, to which miserable refuge he was looking anxiously forward, for his garments were thin and his food scanty and precarious.

He was sawing wood for a Broadway office, and carrying it up three pairs of stairs, and he seemed to have a long job on his hands.

Mr. Tracey passed him without speaking, and unobserved. Then he went and looked up Adolphus Dale, whose hotel was not distant, and who was "dining and wining" with some friends at that hour, and was a little unsteady in speech, for Dolph had taken up his abode at a first class house now, where he paid thirty dollars a week for board and rooms.

"I've found your two hundred thousand dollar man," said Tracey, after shaking hands with his friend, and declining an invitation to join him and his guests at their dessert.

Dale looked puzzled for a moment, and then said, with a laugh:

"Oh, have you? Bring him along. I— I'd like to see him right here, and have him tell us his story."

"He is busy now at an unfinished job of work."

"Ha! ha! Tell him to leave it. I'll pay his wages and all damages. Send him along, Tom."

"All right."

Ogilvie came, and a forlorn-looking object he was. His patched garments were of as many colors as Joseph's coat; his hat was battered and greasy, his shoes were white with dried mud, and stockings he had none.

He did not know what was wanted of him, and the young men began to laugh at him, and treat him with mock courtesy, all of which he bore good-naturedly for awhile, though wondering.

Dolph offered him a glass of wine, which he drank without seeming to care for it.

"I'm very hungry, gentlemen," he said; "if you want to treat me, give me some bread and beef."

"Good! A d—dinner for Mr. Ogilvie," exclaimed Dolph. "Here, waiter, bring a bill of fare, and let the gentleman have all he wants. Mind, now! Everything he calls for, dessert and all, without stint."

The obsequious waiter bowed, placed a chair for the "gentleman," at one of the vacant tables, and then, napkin in hand, showed him the way to it, and awaited his orders, while Dolph retired to his room with his friends to smoke, leaving directions that the strange guest should be brought up there when his meal was ended.

Charlie Ogilvie was not at all abashed; he had been used to dining at first-class hotels in his better days, and he handled his bill of fare and looked it over, and gave his orders with the air of a gentleman, greatly to the astonishment of the dapper and well dressed waiter.

Soup, fish, roast beef, roast lamb, roast chicken, were successively ordered, with all the choice vegetables, and were slowly and deliberately eaten, followed by several plates of pudding and pie, by *Charlotte Russe*, ice cream, raisins and nuts and a few cups of coffee. It was an amazing meal. Charley certainly made the most of his *carte blanche*, and as he filled up, he grew sociable and jocular with the waiter.

"I'd give you half a dollar, my boy," he said, as he leaned back in his chair, after he had finished, "only, you see, I haven't it."

The waiter laughed, looked his ragged customer all over, and said it was all right.

"You ain't used to such a dinner, I suppose," he added.

"Oh, yes, I've eaten many of them in my time—too many," said Charlie. "Who is this man who treated me, and what did he do it for?" he asked.

"I don't know what he did it for. For fun, I guess. He is awful rich—wuf eighty thousand dollars."

"Is that all? I can show him how to spend that in six months."

"Was you rich once?" asked the waiter.

"Well, never mind talking about that," replied Charley, with some real tears surging into his eye.

"Where do you live now?"

"In the poor house, in the winter. I'm

going back there in a few days. I've got my permit. Good-bye; shake hands."

They shook hands, and the waiter showed the tattered guest to Mr. Dale's room, where that gentleman and his three friends were smoking and drinking, having just finished their third bottle of wine.

Of course they were hilarious. They seemed to have forgotten all about their expected visitor, and when the beggar man entered the room, Dolph looked startled and rather grave.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" he asked. "Sit down; I w-want to have a talk with you, ha! ha! I—I want to hear your history, Mr. Ogilvie."

The visitors rose and proposed to go, to which Dolph earnestly objected, but Charley Ogilvie said, respectfully:—

"If you want to hear my sad story, Mr. Dale, I am willing enough to tell it to you, but I should prefer not to have other listeners."

"Oh, you are fastid-tid-i-ous, are you? Well, I don't care—let them go; and if there is anything funny in it, I can tell them afterward."

"So the visitors took their leave, after accepting an invitation from Dolph to go with him to the Theatre in the evening, and to a subsequent supper."

"That's what I used to do," said Ogilvie, when the guests had been shown out. "Take 'em to the Theatre and opera, and give 'em great suppers at twenty dollars a head, and now when I meet any of those fellows—for there's a few of them living yet—they are always looking the other way! They are ashamed to be seen speaking to me in the street."

Somehow Dolph's hilarity was fast abating; he did not laugh at this.

"Do you smoke?" he asked, offering a cigar.

"Thank you, yes; I smoke an old black pipe when I can get tobacco, which isn't often."

"You earn something?"

"Very little. That was a rare job you saw me at to-day. I was going to get five shillings for it, and that would have kept me for several days. I am rheumatic at times, and slow, and can't get many jobs when there are so many other men to be had. Still this rheumatism isn't so bad; I couldn't get into the poorhouse if it wasn't for that."

"Why?"

"Oh, they won't take strong, able-bodied men. They say 'work or starve' to them. I've known people to main themselves to get in there."

"Is it possible? Well, light your cigar, and then tell me your story—about your good time, I mean."

Charley lighted his cigar, and smoked it with the air of a gentleman.

"I never had any good time," he said; "I was a fool from the time my father died and left me his fortune, and I was surrounded by knaves. I did not enjoy my folly either—I always felt guilty or ashamed. But I will tell you some of the principle events of my life."

He did. It was a pretty long story, which need not be repeated here, and Dolph listened to it with evident uneasiness. There were too many points of resemblance already between his own life and that which was being narrated to him.

He rose and walked the room from time to time, and Charley, after relating a long series of follies and wastefulness, came to a pause, he said:—

"Come to me to-morrow morning at ten o'clock; I will give you an order for a good suit of clothes and an overcoat, and then we will see about some other things. In the meantime take this," putting a five dollar bill into his hands.



# Arlington Advocate

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**C. S. PARKER, Editor,**  
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## A GLIMPSE AT NEW YORK.

Broadway has had various names—The Heere street, Great George street, and Bloomingdale road, all finally merging in the present name. Since an early period after the original settlement of the island by the Dutch, and the building of the fort at the Battery, the direction of Broadway has marked the growth of the city, controlled the course of trade, and determined the value of property. The westward tendency on this island has had the force of law. All efforts to traffic and travel permanently in other directions have been of no avail. Broadway tends to the west, carrying with it the wealth, movement, and elegant trade of the city.

New York was laid out seventy years ago on the parallel ruler system—parallel avenues intersecting parallel streets without any regard to the shore line or the surface. No comprehension of the nature or wants of the city was exhibited; no natural thoroughfare was provided; the long avenues were of equal width; no broad squares at the intersection of thoroughfares, such as in Europe afford such splendid sites for public buildings, and give to each such an extended view. The plan was as simple as a piece of ruled paper, equally well or ill adapted for any and every location, and this in spite of a surface and shores, summits and slopes, admirably adapted to picturesque improvements. If the city had been no further laid out than it was laid upon until the advent of the Central Park Commissioners, and had then been given over to them, the whole residence portion of the island above Fifth street might have been a park—a perfect pleasure garden of delight.

From the complete ruin of such a plan the old Bloomingdale road is all that saved the city. It has in a few instances broken the prison bars of straight lines and right angles. At the site of Cooper Institute, where Third avenue springs from the Bowery and Astor place opens from Broadway to Second avenue, there is a natural home for public buildings, and is well occupied. At the intersection of Broadway with Fourteenth street, Union square offers one of the finest sites on the island for monumental edifices; but beyond some first-class stores it has so far nothing in the architectural line to boast of. It has, however, been well chosen as a fitting place in which to erect pedestals for the statues of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette. The statues of other patriots and great men, whose memory the people honor and revere, will, no doubt, in due time still further adorn this square. The next intersection, at Madison square, is more irregular, not so broad and grand, yet it furnishes commanding sites, such as that of the Fifth Avenue, Albemarle, and Hoffman Hotels; and the block next north of Worth's Monument, occupied by the New York Club. This locality is, and will be for the next ten years, the centre of the most elegant and valuable retail trade of the metropolis. The activity in Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, is intense during business hours; it finds no parallel in any other part of the city. In this neighborhood are the chief hotels, theatres, and clubs.

The view up from the southeast corner of Broadway and twenty-first street is one of the finest in the city. This intersection is better than that at Union square for business purposes, because its right lines of travel pass along its store fronts and not across its spaces. The intersection above, at Broadway, Sixth avenue, and Twenty-second street is greatly embellished by the splendid new marble banking house of the Union Dime Savings Institution, by far the finest structure of the kind in the city. The intersection at Broadway, Seventh avenue, and Forty-fourth street, presents no square, but an open paved space, the blocks fronting on which are admirably calculated as sites for important buildings. Small enclosed parks, to which the public are not admitted, such as the one to the south of Cooper Institute, and another to the north of the new Union Dime Savings Institution, are utterly useless, serve no practical purpose, and actually deprive the public of the use of just so much land that legitimately belongs to them.

The intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue at Fifty-ninth street has the advantage of being at the entrance of the park, and offers sites for imposing buildings equal to any below. The fewness of these spots, left by accident, instead of being provided by design, and the magnificent uses made of such pla-

ces in the capitals of Europe, teach us how valuable they are going to be in the future of New York. They are to be the great centres of valid strength along Broadway, as it tends westward on its upward course. At Fifty-ninth street Broadway branches out still further to the West under the name of Grand Boulevard; but up to this present writing it has failed to carry the growth of the city in that direction. It seems, for the present, to lose its influence when it reaches the Park. The line of improvement is on the east side, following in the wake of horse railroads which so greatly developed Second, Third and Madison avenues. At some future day, when the magnificent west side region shall have been built up, Broadway will no doubt again assert its supremacy.

The present season in New York has been an unusual one. Storm has succeeded storm in rapid succession, and the temperature has maintained a lower average than for years before. But these, we are confident, will not be without their effect for good upon the future of this great city and its environs. Every snow storm, and every thaw which follows it, is now doing more to work up public sentiment and arouse the citizens to energetic action in regard to the rapid transit question, than five years of "agitation" in the city papers, and public halls. The man who hangs to a strap in a crowded car all the way from Central Park to City Hall, arriving there, after an hour's torture, with his feet not only frozen but trodden almost to jelly, and who repeats the experience on his return at night, is apt to find himself wondering if this sort of locomotion is the best his city can devise. If he tries to walk, the experience is no less edifying. The cross-walks, in case of thaw, will be ankle-deep with water and snow because the horse-car companies, which afford him such comforts when he rides, throw the snow from their tracks into the gutters, blocking them completely. If he tries the Elevated Railroad, and does not go to the terminal stations, he may be thankful if he is not obliged to stand for half an hour on the platform while train after train whisks past him too full to stop. When he reflects, amid these annoyances, that he might ride each day from his house to his office in 20 minutes but for the opposition of the horse-railroad companies, it begins to dawn upon him that he doesn't have his rights because he is so indolent to insist upon them.

## THE COMPROMISE MEASURE.

There was a meeting of unusual size and character in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last Monday. It was called at noon for the purpose of hearing an expression from prominent men in the State in regard to the compromise measure, so called, now occupying the attention of Congress, the country, and the world generally. Mayor Prince presided, and the list of officers comprised distinguished and honored names identified with both political parties, and represented very fully the professional and business interests of the community. From the tone of the speakers it was patent to all observers that it was no partisan or factional demonstration, but a fair expression of the character, intelligence and wealth of the whole people. Speaking with reference to the meeting, and its influences, the Boston Advertiser says:—"From first to last not a word was uttered at which a patriotic man of either party could take exception. Its whole conduct was elevated above the plane of partisan strife. The orators spoke as citizens of a common country, in whose prosperity they had an equal interest, independent of their political theories or prejudices. And to every lofty sentiment appealing to the hearers in their capacity of citizens having a single desire for the honor of the Republic there was a quick and earnest response. The tone of the meeting throughout was admirable and encouraging. There was none of the intense excitement and furious passion which sometimes characterizes a popular meeting. The special pleading and fierce denunciation which are tolerated so willingly in the heat of a campaign, were absent. The appeal was to reasonable motives and calm judgment. It was listened to attentively and approved with unanimity. That the audience as well as the speakers was fairly representative of the two great parties was shown by nearly equal volume of applause given when one of the speakers mentioned the two principal candidates for the Presidency by name. But from beginning to end there was no sign or manifestation of disapprobation. Each party respected the convictions and the prejudices of the other, and each showed a full willingness to accept the determination of the issue which the proposed tribunal might come to. The counsels of moderation and forbearance were the counsels most in favor, and if any speaker had been so indiscreet as to make a partisan harangue, he would have been met by a storm of indignant remonstrance. The resolutions which were so unanimously adopted express in plain and forcible language the judgment of the great body of the people of Boston and of New England. They see in the proposed plan a settlement of the question which is at once fair, peaceable, constitutional and honorable. Because it combines all these qualities they approve of it. They expect their Representatives in Congress to support it, and will not easily pardon those, if there should be any, who oppose it. Whatever politicians may have intended, the people are and ever have been in ear-

nest in their declaration that the question as to the Presidency should be settled fairly. Nothing else has been proposed which seems so likely to accomplish such a result. They, therefore, desire the adoption of the plan of the committee, and their desire has a quality of earnestness which demands respectful consideration.

We think there may be a popular misapprehension of the duties of the commission provided for by the electoral count bill. A close examination will show that in case of the vote of any State not contested, it is to be counted, unless both houses, acting concurrently, throw it out. In case of contested votes the question is referred to the commission. Its duty is to eliminate the votes that are illegal or irregular, and report to Congress which, if either, appears to be the true and legal vote of the State. Congress then receives it just as it received the vote of a State not contested, and the two houses, acting concurrently, can throw out the vote reported by the commission, or count the vote it has rejected. In other words, the commission is merely authorized to decide which is the *prima facie* case in a contested vote, and Congress reserves the right to change the decision. The concessions made on each side are only of the most questionable right—on one side, the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote, on the other side, the right of a single house to throw out the vote of a State.

**ELECTION.**—The following is the list of newly-elected officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Arlington:—

**President.**—Mrs. George H. Rugg.  
**Vice-Presidents.**—Mrs. E. D. Brooks, Mrs. James Cutter.

**Secretary.**—Miss Annie W. Wood.  
**Treasurer.**—Mrs. E. O. Grover.

**Executive Committee.**—Mrs. John Field, Mrs. Henry Mott, Mrs. Joshua Caldwell, Mrs. Ammi Hall, Mrs. H. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. W. Corey, Mrs. Pinkham.

The ladies are busy with their preparations for the fair, in aid of their work, and the interest in the welfare of the Reform Club, and devotion to the cause of temperance is more earnest than at any previous time. The membership is on the increase, and the Union is certainly in a most prosperous and satisfactory condition.

## NEW FILTERING GALLERY.

There is an old saying that "first impressions are always best;" there is also another,—"exceptions prove the rule." Our first impressions of the Arlington Water were—well our readers can judge. On a hot and sultry day in the month of August, two years ago, after a walk over the dusty road from West Medford, we arrived at the office we now occupy. With the same feeling, we imagine, that the exhausted traveler over prairie or desert rushes to the cooling stream, we made for the sink, drew a liberal quantity of water (we supposed) from the faucet, and plunging hands and face into the dish, prepared for a thorough "rinse." The sensations we experienced were peculiar. Remembrances of our early boyhood, when in the spring of the year we had ventured upon the softening tufts in the old peat meadows at the foot of "Rag Rock," and been immersed in its fragrant ooze, flashed through our mind. Of the gentleman in attendance we demanded, "What sort of stuff do you call this?" "Arlington water, or 'peat tea,' as it is generally called," he answered. A supply of clear water from the town pump removed the stains of the stuff, but not the odor, and for some time we carried a reminder of Arlington water upon our own person.

But we need not enlarge on this "fragrant" theme. Our readers are perfectly familiar with it. It was a good thing in some respects,—furnishing to our farmers a most excellent fertilizer. From that first bad season until now there has been a steady though gradual improvement in the water, and it was evident that its becoming clear and odorless—(it was never harmful, we are sure) was only a question of time; that the citizens of Arlington could not expect a miracle in their behalf, but must pass through the usual experiences with artificial ponds.

The belief that the water could be filtered, and thus greatly improved, has always been entertained,—the only question being how should the filtering be accomplished? The Water Commissioners are confident they have solved the problem, but leave the citizens to judge for themselves. We propose to give our readers a description of the work, so that they may form an idea how the filtering is accomplished.

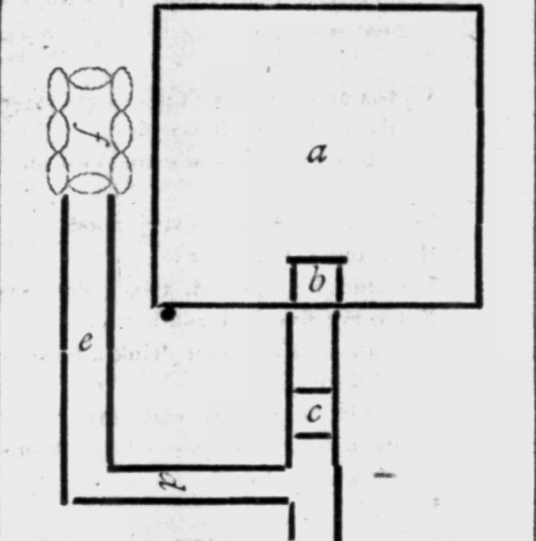
An examination of the shores of the reservoir, early last spring, brought out the fact that on the north side there was a large bed of loose gravel—something very unusual in such a location. That it could be a filter utilized as was at once suggested, and as soon as the plans could be completed, and the money to accomplish it could be voted by the town, the work of construction was commenced. The work was accomplished several weeks ago, but owing to the cold weather, and the low state of the water in the reservoir (it had to be drawn to almost its lowest point in order to construct the filter), it was not connected with the main supply pipe, it being necessary that the weather should be warm when the connections were made.

On the very day that we announced, at the request of the Water Commissioners, the signal to be given to warn the citizens to provide water sufficient to last through the day, before the water was shut off, the clerk of the weather "let up" the severe pressure of cold under which we have labored for a month or more, and gave us a warm, bright and almost spring-like

day. At nine o'clock the signals were struck on the bell of the Unitarian church, and an hour afterwards the water was shut off. Under the direction of Mr. Sylvester Stickney, the superintendent of the water works, the connection was quickly and successfully made, and early in the evening the water was let on again.

It was not until Wednesday, of this week, however, that the full benefits of the filter were seen, as the dirt and sediment collected in its construction had all to be washed from the pipes. To accomplish this the hydrants and outlets have been opened, and now that they are clear we find ourselves furnished with a colorless and pure flavored article such as cannot but please the most epicurean taste.

For the information of our readers we have constructed (as nearly as is possible with rules and types), a plan or diagram of the new filter, which, with the explanatory note appended, will give a pretty correct idea of the matter.



**EXPLANATION.**—a, the reservoir; b, well-house; c, water gate; d, 12-inch main, connecting conduit with main supply pipe, 250 ft. long; e, 20-inch filter conduit, 600 ft. long; f, filter, 135 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 12 ft. high.

We thought, perhaps, to describe the filter a little more fully. The base of the filter is a heavily laid stone wall, from which is sprung a brick arch. This is covered with the coarse, loose gravel, and the filtering is done by the water passing through this gravel and masonry into the chamber beneath.

What has already been accomplished is plain to every one, and if the storage capacity of the reservoir is sufficient to last during the drouth of summer, our days of trouble and occasion for fault-finding with the water will be at an end.

**BARNABEE'S CONCERT.**—The audience which filled Town Hall, last Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the concert by the Barnabee Concert Company, evidently came with a desire to be amused, as aside from the honors extended to the cornet soloist, only the humorous parts of the programme elicited enthusiasm. The programme was rich and varied in its character, calculated to bring out the strong points of each artist, and was entirely satisfactory. The audience would evidently have been pleased to have heard more of Mr. Barnabee, who was the same irresistibly comic actor as ever. Mrs. Carter, the soprano, received a hearty encore to her "O Luce di Quest'Anima," and responded with a charming ballad "Believe I'm Dreaming." Mr. Shuebruk, the cornet soloist, evinced remarkable talent for so young a man, and we predict for him a brilliant future. Mr. Carter and Miss Holbrook, the alto and tenor, have good voices, and in the quartettes filled their places with grace and skill. As soloists they did not particularly please the audience, though they sang well. We were highly gratified to see the hall so crowded, and hope the closing entertainment of the course, the English Opera, will be even more liberally patronized. In that case, the course is likely to prove as financially successful as it has been in other respects.

**UNIVERSALIST FAIR.**—The annual fair of the Universalist church, under the management of the ladies of the society, was opened in Town Hall, last Thursday afternoon. The hall was decorated with more than usual taste. In the centre was a large circular pargoda, tastefully draped and ornamented, and in one corner was a post office, framed like a pitch-roofhouse, and covered with brown cloth. Both sides and portions of one end were occupied with tables, and the display upon them was really elegant. The donation table, which has always been a feature of these fairs, is unusually full this year, and the articles are really too numerous to mention. The platform was filled up as a stage with curtain, etc., for the display of "Mrs. Jarley's Centennial Wax figures," which constituted the main feature of Thursday evening's entertainment. A rich treat, not down in the bills, was also furnished by a male quartette from Medford, composed of Messrs. Fred Fifield, J. B. Gilman, Frank Belcher, and Godfrey Ryder, who gave a number of choice selections. They have excellent voices, and showed careful training. The attendance was large, and the fair was most successfully inaugurated.

**OPENING SERVICES.**—Last Sunday afternoon the new Episcopal church, on the corner of Academy and Maple Sts., was opened for the first time. The attendance was quite large, and the exercises were of an interesting character. Hereafter services will be held morning and afternoon, at the usual hours for church service, and there will also be the regular session of the Sunday school. The chapel, or church, is very neat and convenient.

[Correspondence.]  
**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Jan. 25th, 1877.

The Congressional Library, at Washington, is rapidly becoming one of the largest if not the most valuable library in the country. A heavy penalty upon its existence is imposed by the law, making it the recipient of a copy of every book published in the country, by which an immense mass of spoiled paper is accumulated. (The whole number of entries for the 12 months of 1876, was 14,882, against 14,197 for the preceding year.) But even with this clog of useless lumber, it has received large and important addition to the appropriation from Congress.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress, submitted on the 10th inst. to the Joint Committee on the Library, shows that the number of bound books in the library at the present time is 311,097, and of pamphlets, 100,000. There were added to the library last year 17,500 bound volumes and 8,636 pamphlets, besides an increase of the law library by 3,211 volumes—giving the law library a total of 37,727 volumes. There were also added to the library 2,445 maps and charts. The additions to the library during the past year have been more than usually important, embracing many acquisitions of early American imprint. During the past year the publication of the first volume of the original historical documents relative to the French discoveries and explorations in the North-western portion of the United States and on the Mississippi has been made. The whole work will contain six octavo volumes, and will cover a vast collection of letters, official papers, and other documents in the original French, relating to discoveries and settlements under Chevalier de Lasalle, and other explorers in territory now belonging to the United States, from A. D. 1614 to 1742.

In his annual report the Librarian urges the need of a suitable Library building, and states that the injury to books, bound newspapers, and object of art, which are piled up unprovided with shelves or room, is increasing with every addition.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order securing the co-operation of the Department in the Meteorological observations which have been made for years in connection with the War Department and which have been the foundation of the "Probabilities," and more recently of the "Indications," daily reported. The order requires that on every naval vessel, and at every naval station, wherever they may be, on every day of the year, meteorological observations shall be taken and recorded daily at the precise instant—7:35 A. M., Washington mean time. The record of these observations is to form part of the record of the United States Bulletin of International Meteorological Observations, and the greatest care and promptitude are enjoined in preparing it. These observations cannot, of course, be made available for immediate use, but they will form the basis of interesting and valuable conclusions and tables.

The piece of statuary from Italy, Guarnerio's "Forced Prayer," that excited so much admiration at the Centennial Exhibition, has been purchased for the Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington. It was one of the very few pieces which it was desirable to retain in this country after the Exhibition was over.

The House, by easy stages, is releasing itself of the embarrassment created by the telegraph business. Orton has been discharged from custody, the House finding that his answer was correct both as to the fact of his ill-health and as to his inability to control the telegrams desired. Meanwhile the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company has purged itself of contempt by agreeing to surrender the telegrams, and a very interesting job the investigating committees will have in consequence. The telegrams are very bulky, cover every conceivable detail of private business, and before the committees are through their managers will probably be ashamed that they have countenanced the arbitrary proceedings which violate a fundamental right of the American citizen, protection in his person and papers.

Wednesday night, during the all-night session occasioned by the compromise bill, Hon. James G. Blaine made his maiden speech in the United States Senate. Every one waked up to hear him, and listened with marked attention. He spoke briefly, stating his belief that Congress has not the power itself, and still less the power to transfer the power, embraced in this bill. He had at times felt disposed to vote for the bill, but his constitutional scruples prevented.

The House has practically decided to act unfavorably upon all bills which propose to repeal taxation. A bill providing for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on notes of State banks, reported adversely from the Banking and Currency Committee, was brought up on Wednesday, and was tabled.

Prof. Seelye closed a remarkable and effective speech, on Tuesday, with the following:—"The report of the Joint Committee shows a patriotism so lofty and so pure that if it could only be

adopted by Congress with the same unanimity by which it was reported, would be a glory shed upon the opening year of the second century which no year of the previous century could excel. I wish that this Congress might pass this unanimously. I cannot believe that it will refuse its ratification. I would that we might tell the world unanimately that this great and free people which has lately shown itself so great by submitting to arbitration the question which threatened an international dispute, has now shown itself greater still by yielding their disputes about the Presidential election to the same great principle."

It is claimed that Judge Davis, the newly elected United States Senator from Illinois, is ineligible to a position on the Commission for deciding the Presidential dispute by reason of accepting Democratic support in the Senatorial contest. SAM.

The "Murdock Testimonial," at the Boston Theatre, on the evening of the 19th inst., was a great success. The net proceeds were \$3,306.15. One of the attractions was a farce by Dr. Frank A. Harris, son of Dr. J. C. Harris, of Arlington, which was well played and gave great satisfaction. The Boston Journal critic says of it:—"After an overture by a large orchestra, composed of members of the Boston Theatre, Howard Atheneum and Museum musicians, Dr. F. A. Harris' bright and amusing farce, entitled, 'Chums,' was played by Mrs. Vincent, Miss Cary and Mr. Wilson of the Museum company, Dr. Harris and Mr. Nat. Childs of the Traveller. The feature of this part of the performance was the very clever assumption of the role of Tom Burham by the latter gentleman, in which he was required to don female toggery and also perform a banjo solo with a song. The song with its instrumental accompaniment was encored."

It cannot but prepossess the minds of a liberty-loving people like ours, glorying in the grandeur of its free-school system, to hear a member of a Board of Education calmly rise in his seat, majestically wave his hand to the gentleman who preceded him, and blandly remark: "Mr. Chairman, I ain't got no objection to this 'ere motion prevailin'."—Exchange.

**ANNUAL DANCE.**—Next Tuesday evening the ninth annual ball, or social levee as the committee designate it, of Bethel Lodge, No. 12, L. O. O. F., will be held in Town Hall. In years past these have been the most successful of all the parties in town, and the prospects are that this one will be more enjoyable than its predecessors.

**THE ENTERPRISE.**—This is the title of a little paper issued in the interests of the Universalist church fair, which has been held this week. Had it been printed anywhere else but at this office, with our type, we should have taken occasion to speak in praise of its typographical appearance. As it is, we shall let it speak for itself.

**PASSED.**—The debate in the U. S. Senate upon the Compromise bill was continued all Wednesday night and did not close until seven o'clock Thursday morning, when the vote was taken, and the bill was adopted by a vote of 47 to 17. It will be called up in the House, and probably will become a law.

The Moody and Sankey Tabernacle in Boston, was dedicated Thursday. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Reuben Thomas, Rev. R. R. Meredith, Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D., Rev. William Wilberforce Newton and Bishop R. S. Foster. The attendance was very large.

**Pigs.**—Mr. A. A. Tufts, of Lexington, advertises pigs for sale. They are the same breed as one sold last year to Mr. Abel Gleason, of Wayland, and killed this week. He was ten months old, and dressed four hundred and forty-two pounds.

We are informed that brothers and sisters of children confined to the house with scarlet fever are allowed to attend school. This should not be so. If there is no order or rule which applies to such cases, one should be made and enforced at once.

"Mrs. Henry," said John to his wife, just before Christmas, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

**POUND PARTY.**—The lady friends of Mt. Horeb Lodge, L. O. I., gave their second annual pound party in Menotomy Hall, last Monday evening. The party was as large as the hall could accommodate, and it proved a decided success in every way.

The space cleared by the Addison Gage Ice Co. by the removal of the old ice to their houses, has frozen over, and now affords a skating ground such as is rarely seen. The boys and girls appreciate it, and during this week have thoroughly enjoyed it.

There will be a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Reynolds Hall, next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.



The Arlington Reform Club will give an entertainment in their rooms, next Tuesday evening. A special invitation is extended to the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. An attractive programme will be presented.

**FAREWELL SERMON.**—Rev. G. W. Cutter, pastor of the Unitarian church, will preach his farewell discourse next Sunday forenoon. The services will commence at 10 3-4 o'clock, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

"If I had a pattern, I could cut these goods and make my dress myself," is a remark often made by ladies. Our readers are informed that Mrs. Renwick makes a specialty of cutting patterns, by measure, and can warrant satisfaction. See her advertisement.

**SLEIGHRIDE.**—The teachers of the Sunday school connected with S. Malachi (Catholic) church, together with the church choir, enjoyed a sleighride to Brighton, last Thursday evening, where they had a supper.

Parties wanting manure should apply to G. W. Prichard, Cutter street, East Somerville.

Twenty thousand tons of splendid ice have already been harvested from Spy Pond, and the work still goes on.

### Lexington Locals.

**"THE HAYMAKERS."**—This operatic cantata was presented in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 24th, under the direction of Mr. S. P. Prentiss, of Arlington. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the hall was completely filled. At 7.45 o'clock, Mr. Prentiss assumed the conductor's baton, and the pianist, Miss E. P. Hidden, struck the opening notes of the accompaniment. The dramatic persons consisted of about forty young ladies and gentlemen, appropriately costumed—who gave in rapid succession the various solos, duets, quartettes and choruses, with good effect. The soloists were as follows:

Mary—Farmer's daughter, Miss Fannie A. Hutchinson.  
Anna—Farmer's "Miss Florence M. Damon.  
Daisy—Farmer's "Miss Grace H. Plumer.  
Farmer, Mr. Joseph F. Ham.  
William—Farmer's assistant, Mr. N. E. Saville.  
John "Mr. Hiram Mills.  
Snipkins—a young man from the city, Mr. Wm. B. Currier.

All of these sang their respective parts with good effect, and received hearty applause for their efforts. Miss Damon was suffering from a severe cold which proved troublesome at first, but she overcame it so well in her song, "Somewhere in Happiness," that she was recalled. Miss Plumer was quite dramatic in her rendering of "A dairy maid am I," and was encored. Mr. Currier, as Snipkins, was capitally made up and provoked much amusement by his action. His serenade song, "Katy did," also received an encore. Mr. Hiram Mills, in "Now creaks the heavy wagon," won golden opinions both for his action and his singing, and was recalled by the delighted audience. The choruses were very well sustained, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly. Mr. Prentiss has reason to be satisfied with the action of his corps of singers and their endorsement by the public.

**SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.**—The time for the examinations of our public schools having arrived, they will occur in the following order:—

January 26.—Morning—Hancock Primary, Miss F. E. Harrington, teacher; Hancock Intermediate, Miss F. A. Hutchinson, teacher. Afternoon,—the Franklin school, Miss C. A. Underwood, teacher.

Jan. 29.—Morning—Howard School, Mrs. M. A. Butterfield, teacher. Afternoon—Adams Intermediate and Primary Schools, Miss C. E. Fisk, teacher.

Jan. 30.—Morning—Warren School, Miss M. A. Paul, teacher. Afternoon—Bowditch School, Miss E. E. Wright, teacher.

January 31.—High School, Mr. R. B. Clark, principal; Mrs. J. W. Eddy and Miss E. P. Hidden, assistants,—all day.

Feb. 1st.—Hancock Sub-Grammar, Mrs. E. B. Lane, teacher. Hancock Grammar, Mrs. R. Akerman, teacher,—all day.

Feb. 2.—Morning—Adams Grammar, Mr. Silas Peabody, principal.

These examinations are all open to the public, and it is to be hoped that a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils will take interest enough in the welfare of the children to attend. It gives encouragement to the pupils, and is very gratifying to the teachers and committee.

**NEW STATUETTE.**—Another attraction has been added to the Cary Library, in the shape of a splendid statue of the late Rev. Theodore Parker. The base, or pedestal, is made from wood of the belfry of the old church, which is exceedingly appropriate. It will be remembered that Mr. Parker was a grandson of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the little company who assembled on our common on the 19th of April, 1775, and whose refusal to disband his command resulted in the striking of the first blow for practical liberty.

**NEEDS SEEING TO.**—We are in receipt of communications in regard to Waltham Street. There is only a narrow path, hardly wide enough to allow two teams to pass. Our correspondent says: "There is a canal there that will prove more expensive to the town than Vine Brook, if the town do not do something." Accidents have already occurred there this winter. A main thoroughfare should be better kept.

**RESIGNED.**—Mr. R. B. Clark, principal of our High School, has resigned his position to accept, at an advanced salary, a similar position at Waltham. The committee have not yet made any selection among the numerous applicants for the position.

**LYCEUM COURSE.**—The next lecture before the Lexington Lyceum Course will be given in Town Hall, next Wednesday evening, by Prof. Edward S. Morse. His subject will be "Glimpses of Insect Life."

Mr. J. L. Norris, has sold his block to Mr. J. L. Boardman. The sale was effected by Mr. George L. Parker, real estate agent. Lexington.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lexington Gas Light Co. is called for next Thursday evening, February 1st, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

### Bedford Locals.

**DRAMATIC.**—The Carlisle Reform Club is getting up quite a reputation. They have performed in several of the adjoining towns, and given entire satisfaction. On Wednesday evening they played before a packed audience in the Town Hall, Burlington, and were enthusiastically received. We are glad to know also, that they made a neat little pile of money. Success to the Dramatic company and the to the Club.

**ON DR.**—Rumor has it that a company, made up of our local talent, will give a dramatic entertainment in Town Hall, on the evening of Feb 10th. The pieces chosen are "Beautiful Forever," and "Betsey Baker." Thursday evening the company had their first rehearsal, and every thing passed off well. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds for the new Public Library, so we shall look for a full house.

Sixteen new volumes were added to the Public Library, last Saturday, and another lot is expected this week. We have been promised a list of all the new books, for publication in these columns, and intend hereafter to give the titles and authors of all future additions to the library. We believe this will prove a great convenience to our readers.

If the sleighing holds good, and the weather is favorable, Mr. Wait will take a party to Maplewood, Saturday evening, in his four horse sleigh. We should like to be of the party, for Mr. Wait always turns out a good team and is a first class knight of the whip.

The time approaches when a fellow buys for his chum's sister a highly ornamental valentine, the great centre of attraction of which is a picture of the fabled boy who has decidedly more wings than overcoat.

A bill to extend the time during which a corporation to build the narrow gauge road between Bedford and Billerica to January 1, 1878, is before the Legislature, having been favorably reported upon by the proper committee.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Andover, will occupy the pulpit at the Orthodox church, next Sunday.

### BOYS AND CHILDREN.

In clothes for **BOYS AND CHILDREN** near, they're giving "BARGAINS" very rare At **GEORGE H. RICHARDS**, in Dock Square! Just take the "LITTLE FELLOWS" there, And they the "Hadsome Thing" will do; Then take your neighbor's children too. OLD CORNER STORE, 24, 25 AND 26 DOCK SQUARE.

### The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as **BOSCHIE'S GERMAN SYRUP** for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that used it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Sold by C. H. Osborn & Co., Arlington, Mass.

### HARD TIMES.

No more of the "HARD TIMES" complain, Since you at **RICHARDS** store can buy "FINE CLOTHING" for the Gentlemen, Who has a very large supply, At prices lower than elsewhere, AT 24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE.

### Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notices, 10 cents a line.

In Arlington, Jan. 22, Capt. Reuben Hopkins, aged 75 years, 10 months, 26 days.

### Special Notices.

#### A CARD.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Cutter will be happy to meet their friends, at a Social Reception, at the Unitarian Vestry, on Tuesday evening, January 30th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Arlington, Jan. 28, 1877.—1w

### PATTERNS CUT TO ORDER.

MRS. R. RENWICK.

#### FASHIONABLE

Dress and Cloak Maker, ARLINGTON AVENUE.

MRS. RENWICK would inform her former patrons and the public generally that she has taken the rooms recently vacated by Miss Manning, at the junction of Arlington Avenue and Charlestown St., and has resumed the business of

**Dress and Cloak Making, Cutting and Trimming,**

in all its branches. The scale of prices has been reduced to correspond with the times. Mrs. R. having had large experience in some of the largest establishments of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and using the "Tailor" system of cutting and fitting, perfect fits can be assured in all cases.

Lace Work and Millinery to order. Arlington, Nov. 4, 1876.—1f

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

#### PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX SS. WHEREAS, ANNA P. TRENHOLM, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the *Arlington Advocate*, a newspaper printed at Arlington, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court. Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. J. H. TYLER, Register. Jan. 27—3w

### FOR SALE.

100 Yorkshire Pigs.

Also, Yorkshire and Mackey Shotes.

Apply by mail or otherwise.

A. N. TUFTS, South-west part of Lexington. January 27, 1877.—1f

### LOST.

ON Thursday evening, the 18th inst., between the Station at Arlington Heights and foot of Appleton Street, an *Am. Sable MUFF*. If the finder will return it to the owner at Mr. Smith's, in Appleton Place, he will confer a great favor, and be rewarded.

Arlington, Jan. 27, 1877.—1w

### MANURE FOR SALE.

And delivered.

Apply to

G. W. PRICHARD, Cutter Street, East Somerville.

#### ARLINGTON

**Business Directory, 1877.**

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Agents for the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE,

\$1.50 per year. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

JOHN LAWRENCE, PRACTICAL PAINTER, Arlington Avenue.

JAMES BASTON, CARPENTER & BUILDER, Charlestown Street. Jobbing, of all kinds, promptly attended to.

W. H. RICHARDSON, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, AND BLACKSMITH, Arlington Avenue, corner Grove street.

M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,

dealers in PERIODICALS AND STATIONERY,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Fancy Goods, Gents' Clothing, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Cardigan Jackets, Arlington Avenue.

JESSE BACON, MASON AND BUILDER,

Arlington, Mass. Residence on Mystic street.

JAMES M. CHASE, ARCHITECT & CARPENTER,

Arlington, Mass. Plans drawn and specifications made. Carpenter work in all its branches.

EDWARD STORER, CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Central Street, Arlington, Mass. Personal attention given to all work.

T. H. RUSSELL, W. I. GOODS and Groceries,

Arlington Avenue, corner Water Street.

Only first class goods for sale.

J. W. RONCO'S HAIR DRESSING ROOM,

Bank Building, Arlington Avenue, cor. Pleasant street, Arlington, Mass.

Clean towel for each customer.

M. ROWE, dealer in

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Arlington Avenue, opposite Mt. Vernon St.

### Special Notice.

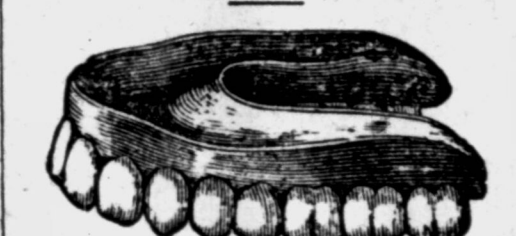
**R. W. SHATTUCK,** Tin & Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, CARPENTERS' HARDWARE, Crockery, China, Glass and Stone Ware, and the usual line of goods found in a first-class

#### HARDWARE STORE.

Mr. Shattuck would take this occasion to thank the people of Arlington and vicinity for the liberal patronage which, during the past twenty years they have been pleased to bestow upon him and his firm, and assures them that no pains will be spared to merit its continuance. All the former help will be retained in his employ, and all orders for

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c., will receive the usual prompt and careful attention. Special attention given to fitting up Bath-rooms and piping new buildings. Arlington, Jan. 4, 1877.

### NEW DENTAL OFFICE.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that he has established an office in the Bank Building, for the practice of DENTISTRY, in all its branches. Teeth filled in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given in regulating Children's Teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether and Gas.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Russell Cook and O. B. Marston, Arlington; Drs. Lewis Whiting, D. A. Grosvener, W. W. Eaton, E. O. Fowles, and Revs. Charles B. Rice and W. E. C. Wright, Danvers.

C. HOUGHTON.

Arlington, Dec. 29, 1876.

### FOR SALE.

100 Yorkshire Pigs.

Also, Yorkshire and Mackey Shotes.

Apply by mail or otherwise.

A. N. TUFTS, South-west part of Lexington. January 27, 1877.—1f

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Bank Building, Arlington Avenue, cor. Pleasant street, Arlington, Mass.

Clean towel for each customer.

M. ROWE, dealer in

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Arlington Avenue, opposite Mt. Vernon St.

### COOK & ALDRICH.

Manufacturers of **LADIES' FURS** We have on hand, of our make, a large and varied stock of **LADIES' FUR GARMENTS**. Seal Skin Furs are now, as in the past seasons, the prevailing fashion. We have made up a full assortment from fresh imported Seal, all of which we warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

#### Special Notice.

We give particular attention to manufacturing Ladies' Fur Garments to order. We guarantee to fit and suit the purchaser, or no sale. We also have in stock a fine collection of *Other Skins suitable for Ladies' Sacks*. These we have reserved for special orders.

Ladies desiring Fur Garments made to suit their taste, will find it for their advantage to give us a call.

Our goods will be shown without unreasonable urging to purchase.

**COOK & ALDRICH,** Opposite Old South, 303 and 305 Washington Street. BOSTON. Boston, Dec. 22, 1876.—

### DRESS MAKING!

**MRS. O. J. DERBY,** Dress Maker,

Begs leave to inform her numerous patrons that she has just received the Latest Fashions, both French and American, and is now ready to execute all orders on the shortest notice, at LOW PRICES.

Latest Styles always on hand. Mourning Suits made on the Shortest Notice. Evening and Wedding Suits made in the latest styles.

Cutting and Fitting a Specialty.

Ladies residing out of town can have their goods sent to them by express, free of charge, thus saving them a great deal of trouble. Goods paid for on delivery.

**MRS. DERBY, DRESS MAKER,** Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass. Arlington, Sept. 16, 1876.—1f

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

**UPHAM BROTHERS,** Dealers in

Beef, Pork, Ham, Tripe, Lard.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Vegetables, Fruit, &c.

POULTRY AND GAME, in their season.

Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Orders for any articles of Poultry and Game not in store, promptly furnished.

Goods delivered in Arlington and Belmont, free of expense.

E. E. UPHAM. 1-1f F. M. UPHAM.

**HILL & GOTT,** CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, AND

BLACKSMITHS,

ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel), ARLINGTON

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

HORSE SHOEING.

They have already finished, and in course of building, HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,

SLEIGHS, FUNGS, &c.

JOHN HILL 36-1f CHARLES GOTT

**PICTURE FRAMES** Engravings, Chromos, STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Picture Cord and Knobs.

Pictures Framed to Order, AT LOW RATES.

**GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,** 34 Broomfield Street, Boston. Sept. 8th, 1876.—1y

To the Working Classes.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business very light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 20 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, **GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.** sep 9-1f

### J. W. PEIRCE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in



Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain, Cement, Lime and Plaster,

Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal Yard on

**MYSTIC STREET,**

Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass. Office in Lexington, near the Centre Depot. C. T. WEST, Agent, Lexington, Mass.

### 1877.

Teas, Coffees and Spices,

BEST HAXALL FLOUR,

Butter, Cheese and Lard,

GRAIN, in quantity,

SALT FISH AND MACKEREL,

Nuts, Raisins and Canned Fruits

CIDER, by the Gallon or Barrel,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

and a full assortment of first-class

Groceries Generally.

All at the very LOWEST CASH PRICES, at

C. A. BUTTERS CO.'S, Lexington, Jan. 5, 1877. oct14-1y

### J. R. REED,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

54 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Residence, Hancock Street, Lexington. Office hours from 9 to 5 o'clock, p. m. Dec. 16, 1876.—3m

**LEONARD A. SAVILLE,** Grocer, Main St., Lexington,

Dealer in

Flour, Grain, Farming Tools and Seeds,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes,

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,

GLASS AND PUTTY,

Wooden Ware, Earthen Ware, Stone Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Dry, Sm



**Selected Poetry.**

**A CROWN OF FOURSORE YEARS.**

The following lines were inscribed to Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D., formerly Secretary of the American Board, on his eightieth birthday, by J. M. Gordon, the former Treasurer of the Board.

"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."  
PSALM 65: 11.

Another year—the crowning one—  
The topmost sheaf of harvest years,  
The summit joy of days begun  
Far down the vale of care and tears.

Each fitting hour and yearly span,  
Alike bore fruit in thought and act  
Wrought out for Him whose gracious plan  
Gave life and light to lands that lacked—

The gift of life whose ceaseless flow,  
The giver blends with light divine,  
That man by him redeemed may know  
In whom all life and light combine.

The early choice of others' good—  
The after on which self was laid—  
Embraced the cause of men who stood  
The slaves of gods their hands had made.

And through the gates of morning lands,  
The home-sent cheer and greeting bore,  
To stay the herald's heavy hands  
While further blessings they implore.

In missions fields of parting day,  
Welcomed a nation newly born,  
And saw its star's responsive ray  
Gild isles beyond with coming morn.

From skill mature and earnest toil  
The record of a great work came—  
How spread abroad on foreign soil  
The ministry of Jesus' name.

These votive deeds the mind shall mould  
For all the range of blest employ  
Where earth-borne trusts in God unfold,  
And service finds its highest joy.

**Miscellaneous Selections.**

**AGRICULTURE.**

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which has recently been issued, gives some interesting facts, and could we be assured that the management of the Bureau was as excellent in works for the encouragement of agriculture as it is in compiling the results of such works, it would be more satisfactory. As it is, however, an expensive department is maintained which is productive of as little good as is possible with such facilities for doing it. The report for November states that the production of corn this year was only two per cent. short of the great crop of 1875, which was 50 per cent. greater than in 1874. The total production in 1876 is estimated at 1,295,000,000 bushels, of which 44 per cent. was raised in the Ohio basin, less than one per cent. in New England, and scarcely 6 per cent. in the Middle States. In quality the crop is superior to its predecessor. In New Jersey the crop was injured by the drought.

The cotton crop is a fair average, as far as reported. The potato crop suffered severely throughout the country from drought and other causes. A cause of the diminished supply is found in the greatly decreased acreage, especially in States where this crop has been grown extensively hitherto. In New Jersey the decrease in the number of acres planted was 31 per cent.; Pennsylvania 7, and Ohio 11, and 8 per cent. in the whole country. Maine alone planted a greater crop than in 1875 and is now being rewarded by high prices for a crop only 3 per cent. below that of 1875 and 6 per cent. above in quality. Rhode Island's potato crop falls 85 per cent. below that of 1875, and the total decrease in production was 34 per cent. Gloucester county, New Jersey, reports that not enough potatoes for home use were grown. Prices are reported from New York State to have risen from 20 cents the year previous to 65 cents now; in Illinois from 10 cents to 50. The report states that the sweet potato crop about equals that of 1875. In New Jersey there was an increase of 8 per cent.; in Kentucky 9; in South Carolina 7, and in several other States from 2 to 5.

The hay crop is reported 8 per cent. greater than the year previous and 5 per cent. better in quality. New England and some of the Middle States returned a slightly decreased quantity, but New Jersey increased its product 30 per cent. over 1875. In New Jersey the buckwheat crop was 23 per cent. below the average.

Among the great crops of 1876 was that of apples. Scarcely within the memory of man has the price of this splendid fruit been lower. The only complaint concerning the crop is that the superabundance makes the prices unprofitable. The crop in New Jersey is reported at 5 per cent. short of the average; in New York, at 22 per cent. in excess; in Pennsylvania at 23, and in New Hampshire at 63 per cent. The pear crop, in which New Jersey bears a prominent part, fell below the small crop of 1875. The "pear blight" seems to have been the leading cause of diminution, its prevalence being especially great in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Southern States.

The December returns to the Department indicate that the acreage of Winter wheat planted this Fall is increased about 5 per cent. over that of 1875. New York reports a decrease of 8 per cent. in acreage, though the average in the Middle States does not fall below that in the country generally.

The report makes some interesting statements in its present issue. The Statistician of the Department discusses the question of the alleged declining in production and in answer to the question, "Is agricultural production declining?" answers in the negative. Prof. Atwater furnishes an article upon Agriculture.

**ARLINGTON PRINTING OFFICE.**

**Book Printing**

**JOB PRINTING!**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE **ADVOCATE.**

**\$1.50 per year.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE **Lexington Minute-man.**

**\$1.50 per year.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE **Bedford Bulletin.**

**\$1.50 per year.**

**ARLINGTON Printing Office;**

DODGE'S BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.,  
Opposite the Depot.

**H. B. MITCHELL,**  
DEALER IN  
**Fresh, Smoked and Salt Fish,**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
**Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.**  
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE OF CHARGE.  
Orders for goods not on hand promptly filled. 42-44

**S. A. McDONALD,**  
Providence River Oysters,  
(SOLID.)  
**35 cents per QUART.**  
OYSTERS COOKED IN ALL STYLES.  
Providence River Oysters, 35 cents per quart; Oyster Crackers, 12 cents per lb.; Pickles, 60 cents per gallon.  
Robinson's Building, Main Street, Oct 21-31m LEXINGTON, MASS.

**ASA COTTRELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
AND  
MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.  
25 Tremont Row, Boston.  
Jan 15-17

**CHAS. H. TAYLOR,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR,  
Savings Bank Building Arlington.  
Surveying Land, Levelling, Grading, &c. Measurements of Earthworks and Masonry carefully executed.

**GEO. H. HUTCHINSON,**  
Arlington AND  
Arlington Heights  
**EXPRESS,**  
Office, No. 91 Kilby Street, Boston.  
Order Boxes, 13 South Market and 84 Washington Streets.  
All orders promptly attended to. 42-44 1-1f

ESTABLISHED, 1821.  
**WM. L. CLARK & CO.,**  
Carriage Painters, Trimmers,  
AND  
Harness Manufacturers.  
A good assortment of Blankets, Halters, Surcingle, Whips, Carbs, Combs and Brushes.  
Repairing neatly and promptly executed.  
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has leased the stable owned by Mr. J. L. Norris, near the depot, where those in want of GOOD TEAMS can hire them at hard time prices. Also, agent for the sale of Farms and Houses. Houses rented and rents collected. Office at Stable.  
GEORGE L. PARKER.  
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1876.—6m

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**Book Printing**

**JOB PRINTING!**

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**\$1.50 per year.**

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GEORGE L. PARKER.  
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1876.—6m

**"THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD."**

**THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH**

July 5-17

**WELL, THAT IS CUTE!**

New Baby Soap, made by Robinson Bros. & Co., Boston. nov17

**U. S. MAIL!**

All persons at a distance treated by Mail with perfect success by describing their symptoms.

**OXYGENATED AIR.**

Dr. Townsend showing manner of Inhaling

(Send for our large and beautifully illustrated paper, sent free to any address.)

**CURES**

**CATARRH!**

Why? because Inhalation is the only way that the Air Passages can be reached, and Catarrh is a disease of the Air Passages of the Head. Use this Treatment as we direct, which is easy and pleasant, and we guarantee a perfect cure of Catarrh.

**Bronchitis!**

Why? for the same reason as given above. The Bronchial Tubes are simply conduits to carry air to the Lungs, hence Inhalation must go direct to the seat of the disease, and if you will follow our directions, we guarantee to cure Bronchitis.

**ASTHMA!**

We guarantee to cure Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, and nearly all other severe attacks when all other remedies fail.

**Consumption**

Dyspepsia we cure. Liver and Kidney complaints are effectually reached by Oxygenated Air.

**BLOOD DISEASES! CANCERS AND TUMORS!**

Cured without cutting or drawing blood, with very little or no pain. Any person troubled with Cancer and Tumors will please write for testimonials, etc., from patients cured. We warrant a perfect cure.

**W. M. PARK,**  
M. D., late of McCallan U. S. A. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been so very successful throughout New England in the cure of Cancers and Tumors, takes charge of this department.

Address all letters as heretofore,  
**E. F. TOWNSEND, M. D.,**  
122 High Street, Providence, R. I.

Physicians wishing to locate in some town or city in this business, can be furnished with territory and our illustrated papers for advertising the same, by addressing as above.

**Caution!**

There are unprincipled persons in Boston and elsewhere that are putting up a BOGUS LIQUID and trying to palm it off as MY TREATMENT, or Oxygenated Air, and claiming it to be like mine. None genuine unless the words "DR. TOWNSEND'S OXYGENATED AIR" are blown in bottle and PORTRAIT on label.  
Oct. 21, 1876.—17

**A. W. PHILLIPS,**

**Tivery & Boarding Stable,**  
Waltham St., Lexington.  
New Horses, New Carriages, and a perfect outfit throughout.  
**DEPOT CARRIAGE.**  
A convenient and handsome team will be run in connection with the railroad trains.  
Lexington, April 22, 1876.—17

**JOB PRINTING,** in the finest styles, and at low rates, at this office.

"I still live," and have resumed business in the new building, on the old site,  
**MAIN STREET, EAST LEXINGTON,**  
where I have greatly improved facilities for making  
**LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESSSES,**  
of every description, in the best manner. Also, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at low prices,  
**Blankets, Robes, Surcingles, Halters, Whips, Brushes,**  
**COMBS AND TRIMMINGS,**  
and every article usually found in a first-class Harness Shop.  
Personal attention given to Repairing, in all its branches.  
**JOHN CHISHOLM, Harness Maker,**  
Main Street, East Lexington.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**LYMAN LAWRENCE,**  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
**FINE AND HEAVY HARNESSSES,**  
Whips, Robes, Blankets, Trunks, Brushes, &c.  
Trunks repaired and delivered. Carriage Tops repaired and covered.  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, MASS.

**For Sale or to Let.**  
**TO LET.**  
PART of a HOUSE, containing eight rooms, with hot and cold water, situated on Mystic street, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire of  
**JAMES BASTON,**  
Charlestown Street.  
Arlington, April 24, 1875. 17-1f

**For Sale or to Let.**  
A NEW, well-built House, containing ten rooms, with hot and cold water, situated on Mystic street, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire of  
**JAMES BASTON,**  
Charlestown Street.  
Arlington, April 24, 1875. 17-1f

**House Lot for Sale, IN ARLINGTON.**  
THE eligible CORNER LOT, corner of Russell street, containing 11,000 feet of land, will be sold on reasonable terms.  
**JAMES BASTON.**  
Arlington, Oct. 27, 1875. 44-1f

**For Sale or to Let.**  
**2 1-2 Story Dwelling,**  
Eight rooms, with one acre of LAND, on Main Street, Lexington, near corner of Middle Street. Apply to A. D. CUTLER, on the premises, or to ANDREW WELLINGTON, 243 Washington Street, Boston. may 20-4f

**HORSE CLIPPING.**  
Reduction in Price.  
**MR. F. ALDERMAN,**  
EAST LEXINGTON,  
WOULD announce to owners and keepers of Horses, during the coming season, with the American Clipping Machine,  
at the low price of  
**\$4.00 each Horse.**  
West Lexington, Nov. 4, 1876. 4f

**L. C. TYLER & CO.**  
**NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE,**  
Where may be found a full line of  
**Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
CONSISTING OF  
New York French Kid, French Kid Foxed, and Fine Serge Button Boots.  
Misses' and Childrens' Calf Foxed, Glove Calf, and Goat Button Boots.  
School Boots in all styles and varieties. Also, a good assortment of  
**Gents' Fine Calf Boots,**  
Mens', Boys' and Youths' Kip Boots,  
**No 1 Rubber Boots and Shoes,**  
constantly on hand.  
We most cordially invite the public to inspect  
**Goods and Prices.**  
**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
**NEW BANK BUILDING,**  
Cor. Arlington Avenue and Pleasant St.,  
Arlington, Mass. 1-1f

**EVERETT S. LOCKE,**  
Agent for the CELEBRATED  
**MAGEE Stoves and RANGES,**  
embracing the  
Vendome, Champion and STANDARD  
Parlor Stoves, GLOBE, COOKING STOVE and STANDARD  
RANGES,  
furnished at less than Boston prices, and warranted.

**Stove Linings and Stove Repairing a specialty.**  
Personal attention will be given to every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing in all its branches, in the best manner.  
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876.—3m

**NEW STABLE.**  
THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery, and Boarding Stable from the stand he has occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new building in  
**BUCKNAM COURT,**  
Nearly Opposite the Depot.  
In his new quarters he will welcome his friends whom he thanks for their many past favors, and whose patronage in the future he hopes may be continued.  
Hacks furnished for Weddings and Funerals.  
1-1f W. C. CURRIER.

**C. C. COREY,**  
Dealer in  
Flour, Grain, Coal, Lime, Brick, Cement, Hair, Beach Sand and Lumber.  
Office at the Grain Elevator, Depot and Highland Avenue, Bedford, Mass.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**JOHN H. BROWN,**  
Dealer in  
**Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry,**  
VEAL, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, &c.  
Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, Canned Goods and Baseament of the Post Office, Main Street, Bedford. Residence, Spring Street.  
Nov. 18, 1876.—17

**OLIVER J. LANE,**  
**Carpenter and Builder,**  
Corner Main and Concord Streets, Bedford, Mass.  
**JOBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**  
Personal supervision given to all work. 42-44 Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**SURE AND SAFE REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.**  
Has been tested for almost thirty years. Should be in every dwelling. Prepared by  
**ELIJAH W. STERNES,**  
Chemist and Druggist, Bedford, Mass.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**F. A. CUTLER,**  
Dealer in  
Harness, Collars, Whips, Combs, BRUSHES, BLANKETS, &c.  
Harnesses made, repaired, oiled and cleaned. Carriage and Sign Painting and Trimming, in all its branches.  
MAIN STREET, BEDFORD, MASS.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**C. F. HARTWELL,**  
**Carpenter & Builder,**  
ARLINGTON, MASS.  
Jobbing, of all kinds, promptly done. Mosquito Frames, Doors, Hot Bed Sash and Shutters, etc., made to order.  
Shop on Court Street.  
Arlington, March 30, 1876.—6m

**CHARLES A. COREY,**  
Dealer in  
English and West India Goods,  
FLOUR AND GRAIN,  
MAIN STREET, BEDFORD, MASS.  
**TERMS CASH.**

OUR MOTTO:—As cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. Quick sales and small profits.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**WAIT'S LIVERY STABLE.**  
A good assortment of  
Horses and Carriages to Let,  
Also, Teams for moving Furniture, and all kinds of Jobbing.  
Grass cut in the best style by Mowing Machines.  
**COACH OR CARRYALL**  
at Station for all trains from Boston, except night trains.  
**C. L. WAIT & SON,**  
Proprietors, Bedford, Mass.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**C. G. FOX & CO.,**  
Dealers in  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**  
Flour and Grain,  
Crockery and Glass Ware, &c.,  
BEDFORD, MASS.  
Nov. 4, 1876.—3m

**JACKSON BROTHERS,**  
Dealers in  
**Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton, Veal,**  
SAUSAGES, TRIPE,  
HAMS, LARD, POULTRY, FRUIT, &c.  
Main Street, Lexington, Mass.  
Goods delivered in any part of the town, free of charge.  
G. H. JACKSON. 42-3m W. A. JACKSON.

**ALONZO GODDARD,**  
**Tin & Sheet Iron Worker,**  
and dealer in  
Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,  
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,  
Copper Pumps, Crockery and Hardware,  
MAIN STREET, near Depot, Lexington, Mass.  
Also, at East Lexington, near the Post Office.  
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